

Autumn 1999

# Utah Data Guide

## A Newsletter for Data Users

Utah State Data Center  
Governor's Office of Planning & Budget  
Demographic & Economic Analysis

### INCOME and POVERTY ESTIMATES

The U.S. has experienced four straight years of growth in real median household income, making 1998 the year with the highest income levels ever recorded, as poverty dropped significantly. Real median household income increased for the nation's households by 2.7%, from \$37,227 in 1997\* to \$38,233 in 1998\*. As income rose, the proportion of the population living below the poverty level dropped to 13.0% (more than 35 million people) for 1998\*, down from 13.5% for 1997\*.

In Utah the averages for 1997\* and 1998\* show a 7.1% increase in real median household income from \$40,960 to \$43,870. Although the percentage of the population living below the poverty level increased slightly from 8.3% for 1997\* to 8.9% for 1998\*, these numbers are not statistically different. Utah's poverty rate is among the lowest of any state.

#### Median Household Income by State

Based on comparisons of 1997\* and 1998\*, real median household income increased for Utah and for 15 other states. Six of these states (Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Washington and Wyoming) were in the West. The only state to show a decline in real median household income was Alaska which has the highest median household income despite this decline.

Using a three-year average (1996-1998\*), median household income was highest in Alaska (\$51,421), and New Jersey (\$49,303). Utah (\$42,073) was among the top ten states with the highest incomes.

#### Poverty Rates by State

Based on comparisons of averages for 1997\* and 1998\*, New Mexico and Virginia had significant drops in their poverty rates while North Dakota showed an increase; the other states had no significant change.

Using three-year averages (1996-1998), the lowest poverty rates were found in New Hampshire (8.4%) and Utah (8.5%). Maryland, Wisconsin and Indiana all had rates of 8.6%. Although numerically the lowest, the rate for New Hampshire was not statistically different from 19 other states. The highest poverty rate was 22.7% in Washington, D.C. High rates were also found in New Mexico (22.4%), Louisiana (18.6%), Mississippi (18.3%) and Arizona (18.1%).

#### Source Of Data

These estimates were compiled from information collected in the March 1999 Current Population Survey (CPS) conducted by the Census Bureau. The CPS samples approximately 50,000 households nationwide. The survey is designed to collect reliable data at the national level, state estimates are considerably less reliable. Specifically, the sampling variability associated with the state estimates is higher than for estimates for the country. Because of this increased sampling variability, year-to-year estimates fluctuate more widely at the state level than national estimates. To reduce the chances of misinterpreting changes in or rankings of income estimates for states, the Census Bureau recommends using 2-year averages for evaluating changes in state estimates over time, and 3-year averages when comparing the relative ranking of states.

#### Utah ranks well among states:

- Utah's 1996-1998 median household income of \$42,073 was the tenth highest among states.
- The growth rate of 7.1% in real median household income from 1997 to 1998 was the sixth fastest.
- Utah's poverty rate is among the best in the U.S., ranking 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest at 8.5% for 1996-1998.

The average poverty threshold for a family of four in 1998 was \$16,660 in annual income; it was \$13,003 for a family of three.

#### For More Information

The data are from the March 1999 Current Population Survey. Statistics from sample surveys are subject to sampling and nonsampling error. The reports, *Money Income*

*in the United States: 1998* and *Poverty in the United States: 1998* are available on from the Census Bureau at [www.census.gov/hhes/www/](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/).

Model-based state and county income and poverty estimates for income year 1995 are on the Internet at [www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe.html). The Census Bureau calculated these model-based estimates by combining results from the CPS, food stamp records, tax records, and the 1990 decennial census. Poverty estimates are available for related children 5 to 17 years old by school district on that website. The model-based state estimates have less uncertainty than those directly estimated from the CPS. State estimates for income year 1996 will be released later this year. State, county, and school district estimates for 1997 will be released in the fall of 2000. ■

\* Two year moving averages are used for this analysis. The data for 1996 and 1997 was used to produce the data referred to as 1997 estimates, and the data for 1997 and 1998 for 1998 estimates. The data for 1996, 1997 and 1998 was used to produce the 1996-1998 3-year average data. Because the sample of households contacted in small population states like Utah is relatively few in number, the data collected for two or three years is combined to calculate less variable estimates.

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# Bureau of the Census Median Household Income Estimates: 1996-1998

	3-Year Average 1996-1998			Moving Average 97-98		Moving Average 96-97		Difference in 2-Year Moving Avg	
	Median Income	Rank	Std Err	Median Income	Standard Error	Median Income	Standard Error	Difference	Percent Change
<b>United States</b>	<b>37,779</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>38,233</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>37,227</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>1007 *</b>	<b>2.7 *</b>
Alabama	33,394	39	1,003	34,351	1,210	31,958	1,211	2393 *	7.5 *
Alaska	51,421	1	1,236	49,717	1,418	51,786	1,354	-2069	-4 *
Arizona	34,402	37	909	35,170	1,057	33,058	1,085	2112 *	6.4 *
Arkansas	27,471	49	784	27,117	958	27,373	900	-256	-0.9
California	40,522	17	548	40,623	604	40,317	710	307	0.8
Colorado	44,349	6	1,075	45,253	1,282	43,224	1,389	2028 *	4.7 *
Connecticut	44,978	4	1,832	45,589	1,961	44,213	2,174	1376	3.1
Delaware	42,000	13	1,260	42,581	1,583	42,270	1,470	310	0.7
District of Columbia	32,999	--	911	32,895	953	32,783	1,099	112	0.3
Florida	33,234	40	442	33,935	561	32,396	462	1538 *	4.7 *
Georgia	36,553	26	891	37,950	869	35,497	1,117	2453 *	6.9 *
Hawaii	41,932	14	1,325	41,199	1,580	42,484	1,400	-1285	-3
Idaho	35,554	31	903	35,302	1,009	34,991	1,131	311	0.9
Illinois	42,065	11	730	42,552	843	41,509	805	1043	2.5
Indiana	38,580	19	958	39,613	1,152	38,004	1,048	1609	4.2 *
Iowa	35,276	32	954	35,664	1,029	34,405	1,189	1259	3.7
Kansas	35,867	29	1,115	36,875	1,338	35,445	1,297	1430	4
Kentucky	34,633	36	1,101	35,113	1,314	33,823	1,308	1289	3.8
Louisiana	32,317	42	1,072	32,757	1,329	32,608	1,199	148	0.5
Maine	34,989	34	854	34,461	977	34,664	1,060	-202	-0.6
Maryland	47,711	3	1,456	48,714	1,515	46,558	1,742	2156	4.6
Massachusetts	42,017	12	1,236	42,511	1,392	41,853	1,412	658	1.6
Michigan	40,639	16	758	40,583	841	40,048	950	536	1.3
Minnesota	44,579	5	1,159	45,576	1,508	42,906	1,155	2671 *	6.2 *
Mississippi	28,592	48	924	29,031	1,056	28,329	1,140	703	2.5
Missouri	37,640	23	1,307	38,662	1,628	36,360	1,512	2302 *	6.3 *
Montana	30,348	46	914	30,622	943	29,733	1,153	889	3
Nebraska	35,661	30	1,086	35,823	1,274	35,284	1,278	538	1.5
Nevada	39,751	18	1,061	39,608	1,166	39,749	1,347	-141	-0.4
New Hampshire	42,511	9	1,228	43,297	1,438	41,288	1,410	2009	4.9
New Jersey	49,303	2	971	49,297	1,184	49,041	1,115	256	0.5
New Mexico	29,386	47	863	31,049	1,058	28,308	948	2741 *	9.7 *
New York	36,845	25	508	36,875	585	36,571	584	304	0.8
North Carolina	36,407	27	696	36,118	803	36,692	813	-574	-1.6
North Dakota	31,717	43	891	31,229	1,055	32,424	1,074	-1195	-3.7
Ohio	37,005	24	832	37,811	1,038	36,046	829	1765 *	4.9 *
Oklahoma	31,357	44	789	32,783	935	30,172	893	2612 *	8.7 *
Oregon	37,922	21	1,197	38,447	1,538	37,350	1,297	1098	2.9
Pennsylvania	37,791	22	713	38,558	846	37,179	818	1380 *	3.7 *
Rhode Island	38,150	20	1,464	38,012	2,026	36,881	1,416	1131	3.1
South Carolina	34,692	35	1,037	34,031	1,213	35,404	1,272	-1373	-3.9
South Dakota	31,205	45	755	31,471	895	30,415	906	1056	3.5
Tennessee	32,397	41	897	32,602	1,104	31,550	1,033	1052	3.3
Texas	35,254	33	555	35,702	642	34,990	693	713	2
<b>Utah</b>	<b>42,073</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>43,870</b>	<b>1,315</b>	<b>40,960</b>	<b>1,318</b>	<b>2911 *</b>	<b>7.1 *</b>
Vermont	36,196	28	1,097	37,485	1,374	34,607	1,260	2878 *	8.3 *
Virginia	42,572	8	1,326	43,490	1,695	42,181	1,419	1309	3.1
Washington	43,593	7	1,128	46,339	1,286	41,679	1,402	4660 *	11.2 *
West Virginia	26,950	50	831	27,310	883	27,072	1,104	238	0.9
Wisconsin	41,032	15	997	40,769	1,002	40,884	1,255	-115	-0.3
Wyoming	33,783	38	878	34,597	1,143	33,050	981	1547 *	4.7 *

\* Statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March 1997, 1998, and 1999.

# Bureau of the Census Poverty Estimates: 1996-1998

	3-Year Average 1996-1998			Average 1997-1998		Average 1996-1997		Difference in 2-Year Moving Avgs	
	Percent	Rank	Std Err	Percent	Standard Error	Percent	Standard Error	Poverty Rate	Standard Error
<b>United States</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>*-0.5</b>	<b>0.15</b>
Alabama	14.7	13	1.29	15.1	1.52	14.8	1.50	0.3	1.23
Alaska	8.8	45	1.02	9.1	1.21	8.5	1.16	0.6	0.98
Arizona	18.1	4	1.29	16.9	1.47	18.8	1.54	-1.9	1.25
Arkansas	17.2	6	1.34	17.2	1.56	18.4	1.60	-1.2	1.26
California	16.3	9	0.55	16.0	0.63	16.8	0.64	-0.8	0.53
Colorado	9.3	43	1.05	8.7	1.18	9.4	1.24	-0.7	1.05
Connecticut	9.9	38	1.21	9.0	1.37	10.1	1.43	-1.1	1.22
Delaware	9.5	41	1.18	10.0	1.39	9.1	1.36	0.9	1.13
District of Columbia	22.7	--	1.73	22.0	2.01	23	2.01	-0.9	1.68
Florida	13.9	16	0.67	13.7	0.77	14.3	0.79	-0.5	0.64
Georgia	14.3	15	1.12	14.0	1.29	14.7	1.33	-0.6	1.09
Hawaii	12.3	23	1.33	12.4	1.55	13.0	1.59	-0.6	1.25
Idaho	13.2	19	1.18	13.8	1.38	13.3	1.38	0.6	1.11
Illinois	11.1	29	0.67	10.6	0.77	11.6	0.81	-1.0	0.65
Indiana	8.6	48	1.02	9.1	1.21	8.2	1.16	0.9	0.98
Iowa	9.4	42	1.09	9.3	1.26	9.6	1.27	-0.3	1.04
Kansas	10.1	36	1.12	9.6	1.28	10.4	1.33	-0.8	1.10
Kentucky	15.5	11	1.31	14.7	1.49	16.4	1.56	-1.7	1.26
Louisiana	18.6	2	1.36	17.7	1.56	18.4	1.59	-0.7	1.35
Maine	10.6	33	1.25	10.2	1.44	10.7	1.48	-0.4	1.22
Maryland	8.6	46	1.09	7.8	1.21	9.3	1.31	-1.6	1.06
Massachusetts	10.3	35	0.83	10.4	0.97	11.2	1.00	-0.7	0.76
Michigan	10.8	30	0.71	10.6	0.82	10.7	0.83	-0.1	0.70
Minnesota	9.9	39	1.07	10.0	1.25	9.7	1.25	0.3	1.05
Mississippi	18.3	3	1.38	17.1	1.58	18.6	1.62	-1.5	1.36
Missouri	10.4	34	1.16	10.8	1.36	10.6	1.36	0.2	1.08
Montana	16.4	8	1.29	16.1	1.50	16.3	1.51	-0.2	1.26
Nebraska	10.8	31	1.15	11.1	1.36	10.0	1.31	1.1	1.13
Nevada	9.9	40	1.12	10.8	1.34	9.6	1.30	1.2	1.05
New Hampshire	8.4	50	1.17	9.4	1.42	7.7	1.32	1.7	1.11
New Jersey	9.0	44	0.68	8.9	0.79	9.2	0.81	-0.3	0.66
New Mexico	22.4	1	1.44	20.8	1.65	23.4	1.71	*-2.6	1.41
New York	16.6	7	0.61	16.6	0.71	16.6	0.71	-	0.59
North Carolina	12.5	22	0.88	12.7	1.03	11.8	1.00	0.9	0.87
North Dakota	13.2	18	1.26	14.4	1.52	12.3	1.43	*2.1	1.21
Ohio	11.6	26	0.72	11.1	0.82	11.8	0.84	-0.7	0.70
Oklahoma	14.8	12	1.24	13.9	1.42	15.2	1.46	-1.3	1.22
Oregon	12.8	26	1.26	13.3	1.50	11.7	1.43	1.6	1.25
Pennsylvania	11.3	27	0.67	11.2	0.78	11.4	0.78	-0.2	0.65
Rhode Island	11.8	25	1.35	12.2	1.59	11.9	1.58	0.3	1.28
South Carolina	13.3	17	1.3	13.4	1.52	13.1	1.52	0.3	1.27
South Dakota	13.0	20	1.23	13.7	1.45	14.1	1.48	-0.5	1.12
Tennessee	14.5	14	1.29	13.9	1.47	15.1	1.53	-1.2	1.25
Texas	16.1	10	0.68	15.9	0.78	16.7	0.81	-0.8	0.65
<b>Utah</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.91</b>
Vermont	10.6	32	1.26	9.6	1.41	10.9	1.5	-1.4	1.26
Virginia	11.3	28	1.11	10.8	1.26	12.5	1.36	*-1.7	1.05
Washington	10.0	37	1.13	9.1	1.26	10.5	1.35	-1.5	1.12
West Virginia	17.6	5	1.34	17.1	1.54	17.5	1.56	-0.3	1.31
Wisconsin	8.6	47	1.02	8.5	1.19	8.5	1.18	-	1.00
Wyoming	12.0	24	1.21	12.1	1.40	12.7	1.43	-0.6	1.13

-Represents zero.

\*Statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, March 1999, 1998, and 1997 Current Population Surveys.

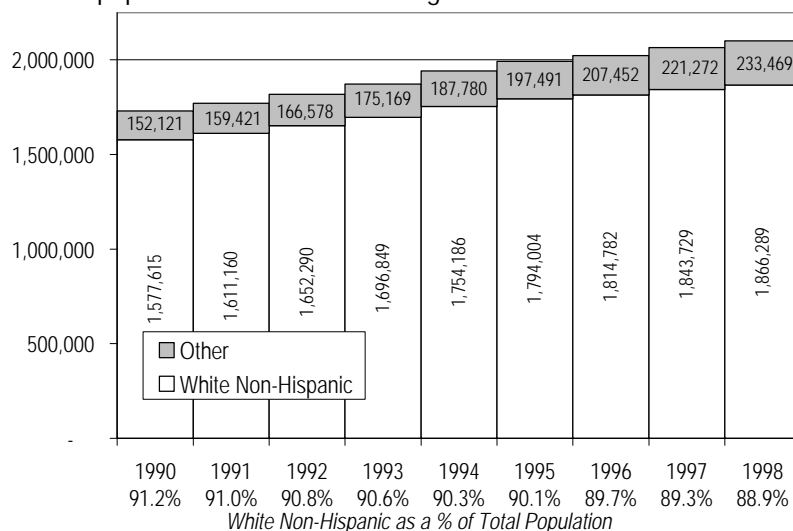
## RACE and HISPANIC ORIGIN ESTIMATES

The Census Bureau recently released estimates of race and Hispanic origin populations at the county level for the years 1990 to 1998. Utah's population is becoming more racially and ethnically diverse. The state's population grew 21.4% from 1,729,736 in 1990 to 2,099,758 in 1998, while the population of White Non-Hispanics increased 18.3% and the population in all other categories increased 53.5%. Also, the population of White Non-Hispanics as a percent of the total population declined from 91.2% to 88.9%.

Utah's trends are consistent but even more dramatic than what is occurring nationwide. In the U.S., the population grew 8.4% from 249.4 million in 1990 to 270.3 million in 1998. The population of White Non-Hispanics increased 3.6% and the population in all other categories increased 23%. White Non-Hispanics made up 75.6% of the population in 1990 and 72.3% in 1998.

The race and Hispanic origin categories used by the Census Bureau are mandated by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). OMB requires the use of four race categories: White, Black, American Indian and Alaska Native, and Asian and Pacific Islander; and two ethnicity categories: Hispanic and non-Hispanic. Race and ethnicity are treated as separate and independent categories. Everyone is classified as both a member of one of the four race categories, and as Hispanic or non-Hispanic.

Utah's Population Is Becoming More Racially and Ethnically Diverse. While the population of White Non-Hispanics increased 18.3% from 1990 to 1998, the population in all other categories increased 53.5%.



### Bureau of the Census Race Estimates: July 1, 1998

	Total	White			Black	American Indian	Asian & Pacific Islander	Hispanic	
		Total White	White Hispanic	White Non-Hispanic as a % of Total					
State of Utah	2,099,758	1,998,059	131,770	1,866,289	88.9%	18,676	29,544	53,479	142,479
Beaver County	5,896	5,808	208	5,600	95.0%	8	46	34	217
Box Elder County	41,949	40,794	2,505	38,289	91.3%	27	476	652	2,616
Cache County	86,949	82,872	2,949	79,923	91.9%	348	650	3,079	3,122
Carbon County	20,966	20,492	3,112	17,380	82.9%	114	181	179	3,239
Daggett County	737	719	18	701	95.1%	-	11	7	24
Davis County	233,013	222,710	11,578	211,132	90.6%	3,413	1,401	5,489	12,726
Duchesne County	14,481	13,598	456	13,142	90.8%	24	798	61	570
Emery County	10,989	10,879	318	10,561	96.1%	1	52	57	335
Garfield County	4,272	4,185	47	4,138	96.9%	-	74	13	53
Grand County	8,068	7,774	484	7,290	90.4%	25	227	42	515
Iron County	28,659	27,557	623	26,934	94.0%	80	837	185	711
Juab County	7,572	7,439	121	7,318	96.6%	3	112	18	130
Kane County	6,200	6,061	170	5,891	95.0%	5	95	39	174
Millard County	12,249	11,875	578	11,297	92.2%	2	218	154	612
Morgan County	7,022	6,974	141	6,833	97.3%	13	9	26	143
Piute County	1,402	1,390	24	1,366	97.4%	1	10	1	25
Rich County	1,834	1,825	33	1,792	97.7%	-	1	8	33
Salt Lake County	850,667	802,054	66,444	735,610	86.5%	9,563	7,784	31,266	72,190
San Juan County	13,711	6,317	538	5,779	42.1%	30	7,296	68	685
Sanpete County	21,452	20,745	1,083	19,662	91.7%	68	271	368	1,200
Sevier County	18,452	18,010	467	17,543	95.1%	13	382	47	497
Summit County	26,746	26,404	780	25,624	95.8%	34	126	182	799
Tooele County	33,351	32,106	4,853	27,253	81.7%	334	531	380	5,049
Uintah County	25,660	22,786	945	21,841	85.1%	12	2,725	137	1,111
Utah County	335,635	325,814	14,236	311,578	92.8%	629	2,485	6,707	15,063
Wasatch County	13,267	13,127	437	12,690	95.7%	6	100	34	458
Washington County	82,115	80,141	1,922	78,219	95.3%	133	1,170	671	2,080
Wayne County	2,379	2,324	47	2,277	95.7%	12	41	2	59
Weber County	184,065	175,279	16,653	158,626	86.2%	3,778	1,435	3,573	18,043

Note: Hispanics can be of any race. In the categories given above, American Indian includes Eskimo and Aleut.

Source: Population Estimates Program, U.S. Census Bureau(see: [www.census.gov/population/estimates/country/crh/crhut98.txt](http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/country/crh/crhut98.txt))

## COUNTDOWN to CENSUS DAY!

April 1, 2000 is just five months away. Each issue of the *Utah Data Guide* will include articles relating to Census 2000, and a calendar outlining activities that will take place prior to and following Census 2000.

### 1999

October

- 1999 National State Data Center Meeting in Washington, D.C.

### 2000

January-March

- Recruiting
- Special population counts

March

- Questionnaires delivered (by mail or door-to-door)
- Enumeration in rural or remote areas
- Special place enumeration

### APRIL 1, 2000

#### CENSUS DAY!

April-May 30

- Be counted campaign
- Non-response follow-up
- Quality check survey conducted

December 31, 2000

- Count of U.S. by states delivered to the President with reapportionment counts

### 2001

April 1, 2001

- All states receive redistricting counts

### CENSUS 2000:

#### Equal Representation

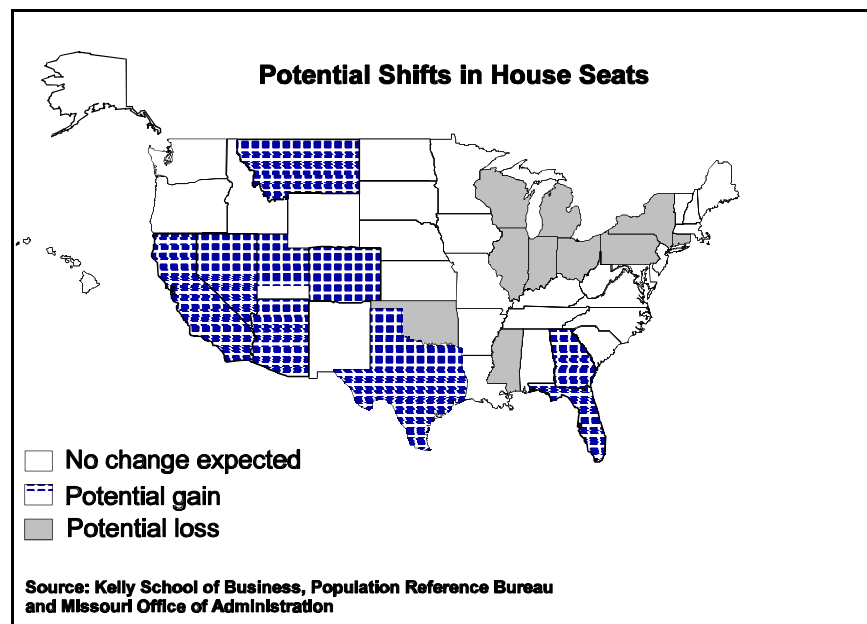
On April 1, 2000 the 22<sup>nd</sup> national census will be conducted in an attempt to count an estimated 275 million people and 118 million housing units. The results of the census are used to determine the number of seats each state will have in the House of Representatives and to draw all congressional and state legislative voting districts.

The U.S. Department of Commerce will deliver the results of the census to the President by December 31, 2000. Within a week of the opening of the next session of Congress, the President must report the census counts to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, along with the number of representatives to which each state is entitled. By April 1, 2001 all states will receive redistricting counts. State legislatures are then responsible for the redistricting process, which involves defining the geographic boundaries of the state congressional districts.

#### Congressional Reapportionment

Article 1, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution requires an enumeration of the population every ten years for the purposes of apportionment in the U.S. House of Representatives. The Constitution provides that each state will have at least one member in the House. The apportionment process will allocate the remaining seats to the states based on the results of Census 2000. Calculation of a Congressional apportionment requires three factors--the apportionment population of each state, the number of Representatives to be allocated among the states, and a method to use for the calculation.

Several entities have analyzed which states may gain and which may lose seats after Census 2000. These analyses apply the mathematical formula known as the method of equal proportions that has been used to apportion seats in the U.S. House of Representatives in the previous five censuses. Based on these analyses, Utah may or may not gain a fourth seat after the 2000 census. Utah is one of the states "On the Bubble"--in some of these analyses Utah gains a fourth seat, but in others Utah holds steady with three seats. The Governor's Office of Planning and Budget will continue to monitor congressional reapportionment as it impacts Utah.



#### Utah Redistricting

The Utah Constitution requires the Utah Legislature to redraw all congressional, state legislative, and state school board districts and adopt them at the first legislative session following the receipt of the new population totals from the Census Bureau. This redistricting is done to equalize the population in each district so that everyone's vote will count the same. County clerks work carefully with the Census Bureau to provide data on geography and boundaries for voting precincts that form a building block for new districts that will last until the 2010 Census. When the legislature completes the redistricting, county clerks receive a copy of the new boundaries to ensure that ballots and voting precincts match the new boundaries. The new districts will be enacted in the fall of 2001.

For more information on the redistricting process in Utah, contact Stewart Smith, in the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel at 801-538-1032. For more information on Census 2000 activities in Utah, contact Lisa Hillman in the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget at 801-537-9013, or visit our web site at [www.governor.state.ut.us/dea](http://www.governor.state.ut.us/dea) ■

## THE MISCONCEPTION of UTAH INCOME MEASUREMENTS

**Income measurements about Utah are often misleading.** Utah per capita income in 1998 was \$21,096, ranking the state as the eighth lowest in the United States. Per capita income represents approximately 80% of the national average. However, median household income is high. The two-year average median household income in Utah for the years 1997 to 1998 was \$43,870, which ranks in the top tier of states. Not only is median income higher in Utah than other states, it is also rising at a faster rate, having risen 7.1% in 1998 as compared to the national average gain of 2.7%. The contrast between these measurement can be explained by demographics such as household composition and size.

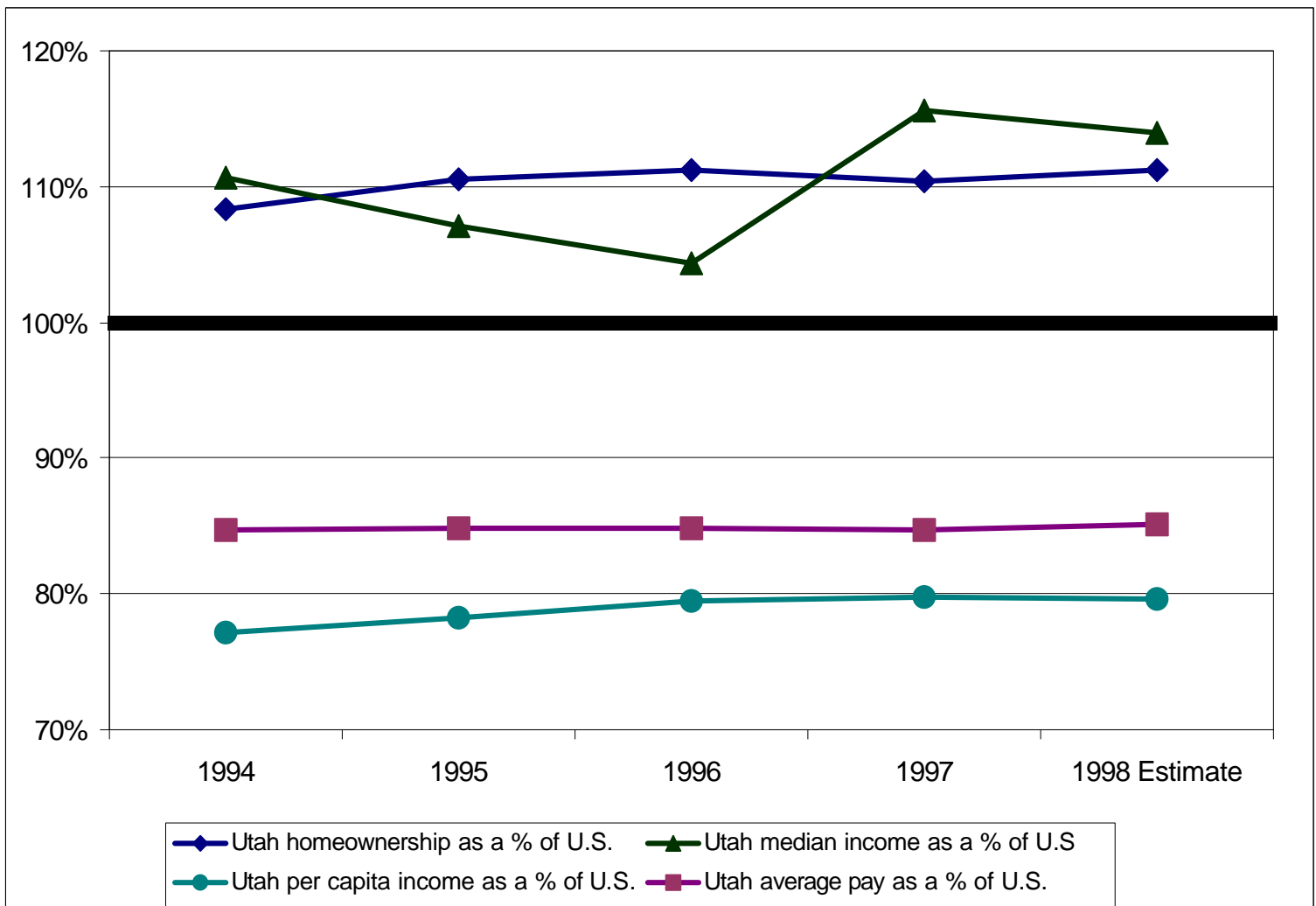
Utah is unique demographically. The average household size in Utah is 3.08 (1996), which is the highest in the nation. It also ranks far higher than the national average of 2.62 persons per household. Utah is higher than average in the proportion of children in the population and lower in the number of single parent households.

Utah leads the nation in such areas as homeownership rates and median household income. The number of people in Utah who owned their own homes in 1998 was 73.7%. This is 11% higher than the national average of 66.3% and puts Utah 10<sup>th</sup> in the nation.

**So what can an observer gain from these figures?** Utah households are more likely than average to be headed by two parents, with more than one wage earner helping to support the family. Because these families are apt to have more children than the national average, each worker is likely to be supporting more children than the national average. These families, on the other hand, earn more than their national counterparts and they are more likely to own their own homes. This is not to minimize the plight of single, wage-earning families. These lower income families on average earn only 85% of national pay, and must compete with dual-earning families for housing and services. Nonetheless, overall favorable economic conditions, along with the second lowest poverty rate in the nation, places Utah households in a better economic position than one might think at first glance. ■

Utah as a Percent of U.S. Average:

Homeownership, Household Income, Per Capita Income and Average Pay



## Per Capita Income

	1998	Rank	1997	Rank	1996	Rank	1995	Rank	1994	Rank
<b>UNITED STATES</b>	<b>26,482</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25,288</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24,164</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23,059</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22,056</b>	<b>-</b>
Alabama	21,500	40	20,672	38	19,838	39	19,041	37	18,163	39
Alaska	25,771	20	24,969	18	24,310	18	23,971	13	23,417	10
Arizona	23,152	35	21,998	35	21,071	35	20,078	35	19,127	36
Arkansas	20,393	46	19,595	47	18,808	47	17,934	48	17,090	47
California	27,579	12	26,314	12	25,142	12	23,983	12	22,953	14
Colorado	28,821	9	27,015	9	25,627	10	24,304	11	23,019	13
Connecticut	37,700	1	35,863	1	33,979	1	32,073	1	30,310	1
Delaware	29,932	6	28,493	6	27,125	6	25,603	6	24,465	6
District of Columbia	37,325	-	35,704	-	34,213	-	32,398	-	31,212	-
Florida	25,922	19	24,799	20	23,834	20	22,676	20	21,761	20
Georgia	25,106	23	23,882	25	22,900	23	21,696	23	20,632	25
Hawaii	26,210	17	25,598	17	25,086	13	24,848	9	24,090	8
Idaho	21,080	44	20,392	42	19,741	40	18,961	38	18,186	38
Illinois	28,976	8	27,688	8	26,393	8	25,135	8	23,956	9
Indiana	24,302	29	23,202	29	22,234	29	21,427	27	20,734	23
Iowa	24,007	32	23,120	31	22,032	32	20,412	34	19,964	32
Kansas	25,049	24	23,972	23	22,707	26	21,481	26	20,638	24
Kentucky	21,551	39	20,570	39	19,475	43	18,601	42	17,872	44
Louisiana	21,385	42	20,458	41	19,609	42	18,826	39	18,086	41
Maine	23,002	36	21,937	36	20,948	36	19,995	36	19,190	35
Maryland	30,023	5	28,674	5	27,298	5	26,141	5	25,329	5
Massachusetts	32,902	3	31,239	3	29,591	3	28,097	3	26,433	3
Michigan	25,979	18	24,956	19	23,996	19	23,407	18	22,338	18
Minnesota	27,667	11	26,243	13	25,235	11	23,736	15	22,802	15
Mississippi	18,998	50	18,098	50	17,398	50	16,574	50	15,886	50
Missouri	24,447	28	23,629	27	22,586	27	21,540	25	20,576	26
Montana	20,247	47	19,660	46	18,872	46	18,286	44	17,590	45
Nebraska	24,786	26	23,618	28	22,847	25	21,029	31	20,365	28
Nevada	27,360	14	26,514	10	25,877	9	24,541	10	23,391	11
New Hampshire	29,219	7	27,766	7	26,418	7	25,313	7	24,119	7
New Jersey	33,953	2	32,356	2	30,892	2	29,568	2	28,333	2
New Mexico	20,008	48	19,298	48	18,634	48	18,029	47	17,150	46
New York	31,679	4	30,250	4	29,015	4	27,587	4	26,242	4
North Carolina	24,122	31	23,168	30	22,053	31	20,996	32	19,920	33
North Dakota	21,708	38	20,103	45	20,197	38	18,149	45	18,156	40
Ohio	25,239	21	24,163	21	23,054	21	22,217	21	21,237	21
Oklahoma	21,056	45	20,305	43	19,342	44	18,544	43	17,984	42
Oregon	24,775	27	23,920	24	22,894	24	21,618	24	20,508	27
Pennsylvania	26,889	16	25,670	15	24,533	16	23,268	19	22,343	17
Rhode Island	26,924	15	25,667	16	24,356	17	23,520	17	22,315	19
South Carolina	21,387	41	20,508	40	19,651	41	18,789	40	17,914	43
South Dakota	22,201	37	21,076	37	20,450	37	18,724	41	18,568	37
Tennessee	23,615	33	22,699	33	21,800	33	21,109	30	20,088	31
Texas	25,028	25	23,707	26	22,345	28	21,320	28	20,312	29
<b>Utah</b>	<b>21,096</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>20,185</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>19,214</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>18,054</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>17,004</b>	<b>48</b>
Vermont	24,217	30	23,017	32	22,179	30	21,246	29	20,196	30
Virginia	27,489	13	26,109	14	24,950	15	23,943	14	23,031	12
Washington	28,066	10	26,451	11	24,958	14	23,677	16	22,687	16
West Virginia	19,373	49	18,724	49	18,116	49	17,441	49	16,948	49
Wisconsin	25,184	22	24,048	22	22,987	22	21,960	22	21,012	22
Wyoming	23,225	34	22,596	34	21,524	34	20,685	33	19,865	34
<b>Utah as a % of U.S.</b>	<b>79.7%</b>		<b>79.8%</b>		<b>79.5%</b>		<b>78.3%</b>		<b>77.1%</b>	

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis <http://www.bea.doc.gov/bea/regional/spi/pcpi.htm>

## Average Annual Pay

	1997	Rank	1996	Rank	1995	Rank	1994	Rank	1993	Rank
<b>UNITED STATES</b>	<b>\$30,336</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>\$28,946</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>\$27,846</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>\$26,939</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>\$26,361</b>	<b>-</b>
Alabama	26,138	31	25,180	31	24,396	31	23,616	30	22,786	30
Alaska	33,157	6	32,461	5	32,685	4	32,657	4	32,336	4
Arizona	27,654	25	26,387	26	25,324	26	24,276	27	23,501	28
Arkansas	23,268	46	22,294	46	21,590	46	20,898	46	20,337	46
California	33,485	5	31,776	6	30,717	6	29,878	6	29,470	6
Colorado	30,067	14	28,520	14	27,122	14	26,164	15	25,682	15
Connecticut	38,895	1	36,592	2	35,127	1	33,811	1	33,169	1
Delaware	32,185	9	30,711	9	29,123	10	27,950	10	27,144	10
District of Columbia	46,775	-	44,458	-	42,453	-	40,919	-	39,199	-
Florida	26,569	30	25,641	29	24,709	29	23,925	29	23,571	27
Georgia	29,020	19	27,492	20	26,308	22	25,306	22	24,865	22
Hawaii	28,358	23	27,363	21	26,977	15	26,746	12	26,325	11
Idaho	24,053	44	23,353	42	22,839	42	21,938	44	21,188	44
Illinois	33,018	7	31,296	8	30,101	8	29,105	8	28,425	7
Indiana	27,633	26	26,477	25	25,571	25	24,908	23	24,109	23
Iowa	24,811	39	23,679	41	22,875	41	22,187	42	21,441	43
Kansas	25,693	33	24,609	32	23,709	33	22,900	35	22,430	34
Kentucky	25,574	35	24,462	36	23,502	36	22,747	37	22,170	37
Louisiana	25,754	32	24,541	34	23,895	32	23,176	32	22,633	33
Maine	24,899	38	23,850	39	23,125	39	22,389	39	22,026	38
Maryland	31,765	10	30,295	10	29,143	9	28,421	9	27,686	9
Massachusetts	35,710	4	33,937	4	32,352	5	31,024	5	30,229	5
Michigan	32,761	8	31,521	7	30,545	7	29,541	7	28,260	8
Minnesota	30,254	12	28,866	13	27,363	13	26,425	13	25,710	14
Mississippi	22,772	47	21,822	47	21,120	47	20,382	47	19,693	48
Missouri	27,782	24	26,601	24	25,669	24	24,625	25	23,898	25
Montana	21,947	49	21,146	49	20,516	48	20,219	48	19,932	47
Nebraska	24,566	42	23,294	44	22,389	44	21,500	45	20,815	45
Nevada	28,677	20	27,788	17	26,647	19	25,700	19	25,461	18
New Hampshire	29,296	17	27,691	19	26,637	20	25,555	20	24,962	20
New Jersey	37,513	3	35,928	3	34,533	3	33,439	2	32,722	3
New Mexico	24,684	41	23,716	40	23,040	40	22,351	40	21,731	42
New York	38,497	2	36,816	1	34,938	2	33,438	3	32,919	2
North Carolina	26,672	29	25,410	30	24,403	30	23,449	31	22,773	31
North Dakota	22,047	48	21,242	48	20,492	49	19,893	49	19,382	49
Ohio	29,088	18	27,776	18	26,868	18	26,133	16	25,338	19
Oklahoma	24,243	43	23,329	43	22,671	43	22,292	41	22,001	39
Oregon	28,420	22	27,028	23	25,833	23	24,780	24	24,093	24
Pennsylvania	30,161	13	28,973	11	27,904	11	26,950	11	26,274	12
Rhode Island	28,664	21	27,194	22	26,375	21	25,454	21	24,889	21
South Carolina	25,004	37	24,049	38	23,292	38	22,477	38	21,933	40
South Dakota	21,645	50	20,724	50	19,931	50	19,255	50	18,613	50
Tennessee	27,235	28	25,963	28	25,046	28	24,106	28	23,368	29
Texas	29,690	15	28,129	15	26,899	17	25,959	18	25,523	16
<b>Utah</b>	<b>25,689</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>24,572</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>23,626</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>22,811</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>22,250</b>	<b>36</b>
Vermont	25,496	36	24,480	35	23,583	35	22,964	33	22,704	32
Virginia	29,548	16	28,003	16	26,899	16	26,031	17	25,504	17
Washington	30,768	11	28,881	12	27,453	12	26,362	14	25,760	13
West Virginia	24,716	40	24,075	37	23,488	37	22,959	34	22,373	35
Wisconsin	27,327	27	26,021	27	25,099	27	24,324	26	23,610	26
Wyoming	23,864	45	22,870	45	22,351	45	22,054	43	21,745	41
<b>Utah as a % of U.S.</b>	<b>84.7%</b>		<b>84.9%</b>		<b>84.8%</b>		<b>84.7%</b>		<b>84.4%</b>	

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (see: <http://stats.bls.gov/news.release/annpay.t01.htm>)



## Homeownership Rates

	1998	Rank	1997	Rank	1996	Rank	1995	Rank	1994	Rank
<b>UNITED STATES</b>	<b>66.3%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>65.7%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>65.4%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>64.7%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>64.0%</b>	<b>-</b>
Alabama	72.9%	10	71.3%	13	71.0%	14	70.1%	16	68.5%	18
Alaska	66.3%	38	67.2%	32	62.9%	42	60.9%	44	58.8%	45
Arizona	64.3%	41	63.0%	41	62.0%	43	62.9%	41	67.7%	24
Arkansas	66.7%	35	66.7%	36	66.6%	35	67.2%	28	68.1%	22
California	56.0%	48	55.7%	48	55.0%	48	55.4%	48	55.5%	48
Colorado	65.2%	39	64.1%	39	64.5%	39	64.6%	39	62.9%	41
Connecticut	69.3%	27	68.1%	26	69.0%	20	68.2%	21	63.8%	38
Delaware	71.0%	18	69.2%	20	71.5%	12	71.7%	6	70.5%	8
District of Columbia	40.3%	-	42.5%	-	40.4%	-	39.2%	-	37.8%	-
Florida	66.9%	34	66.9%	33	67.1%	32	66.6%	32	65.7%	30
Georgia	71.2%	17	70.9%	14	69.3%	18	66.6%	33	63.4%	39
Hawaii	52.8%	50	50.2%	50	50.6%	50	50.2%	50	52.3%	50
Idaho	72.6%	12	72.3%	12	71.4%	13	72.0%	5	70.7%	6
Illinois	68.0%	32	68.1%	28	68.2%	27	66.4%	34	64.2%	33
Indiana	72.6%	11	74.1%	5	74.2%	4	71.0%	13	68.4%	20
Iowa	72.1%	13	72.7%	10	72.8%	9	71.4%	9	70.1%	9
Kansas	66.7%	36	66.5%	37	67.5%	30	67.5%	24	69.0%	14
Kentucky	75.1%	3	75.0%	2	73.2%	6	71.2%	11	70.6%	7
Louisiana	66.6%	37	66.4%	38	64.9%	37	65.3%	37	65.8%	28
Maine	74.6%	6	74.9%	3	76.5%	1	76.7%	1	72.6%	2
Maryland	68.7%	29	70.5%	16	66.9%	33	65.8%	36	64.1%	35
Massachusetts	61.3%	46	62.3%	43	61.7%	45	60.2%	45	60.6%	43
Michigan	74.4%	7	73.3%	8	73.3%	5	72.2%	4	72.0%	3
Minnesota	75.4%	2	75.4%	1	75.4%	2	73.3%	2	68.9%	15
Mississippi	75.1%	4	73.7%	7	73.0%	7	71.1%	12	69.2%	13
Missouri	70.7%	19	70.5%	15	70.2%	17	69.4%	18	68.4%	21
Montana	68.6%	30	67.5%	31	68.6%	22	68.7%	20	68.8%	16
Nebraska	69.9%	23	66.7%	35	66.8%	34	67.1%	29	68.0%	23
Nevada	61.4%	45	61.2%	45	61.1%	46	58.6%	46	55.8%	47
New Hampshire	69.6%	25	66.8%	34	65.0%	36	66.0%	35	65.1%	32
New Jersey	63.1%	43	63.1%	40	64.6%	38	64.9%	38	64.1%	36
New Mexico	71.3%	16	69.6%	19	67.1%	31	67.0%	30	66.8%	26
New York	52.8%	49	52.6%	49	52.7%	49	52.7%	49	52.5%	49
North Carolina	71.3%	14	70.2%	17	70.4%	15	70.1%	15	68.7%	17
North Dakota	68.0%	31	68.1%	27	68.2%	26	67.3%	27	63.3%	40
Ohio	70.7%	20	69.0%	22	69.2%	19	67.9%	23	67.4%	25
Oklahoma	69.7%	24	68.5%	23	68.4%	24	69.8%	17	68.5%	19
Oregon	63.4%	42	61.0%	46	63.1%	40	63.2%	40	63.9%	37
Pennsylvania	73.9%	8	73.3%	9	71.7%	11	71.5%	7	71.8%	5
Rhode Island	59.8%	47	58.7%	47	56.6%	47	57.9%	47	56.5%	46
South Carolina	76.6%	1	74.1%	6	72.9%	8	71.3%	10	72.0%	4
South Dakota	67.3%	33	67.6%	30	67.8%	29	67.5%	25	66.4%	27
Tennessee	71.3%	15	70.2%	18	68.8%	21	67.0%	31	65.2%	31
Texas	62.5%	44	61.5%	44	61.8%	44	61.4%	43	59.7%	44
<b>Utah</b>	<b>73.7%</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>72.5%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>72.7%</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>71.5%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>69.3%</b>	<b>11</b>
Vermont	69.1%	28	69.1%	21	70.3%	16	70.4%	14	69.4%	10
Virginia	69.4%	26	68.4%	24	68.5%	23	68.1%	22	69.3%	12
Washington	64.9%	40	62.9%	42	63.1%	41	61.6%	42	62.4%	42
West Virginia	74.8%	5	74.6%	4	74.3%	3	73.1%	3	73.7%	1
Wisconsin	70.1%	21	68.3%	25	68.2%	25	67.5%	26	64.2%	34
Wyoming	70.0%	22	67.6%	29	68.0%	28	69.0%	19	65.8%	29

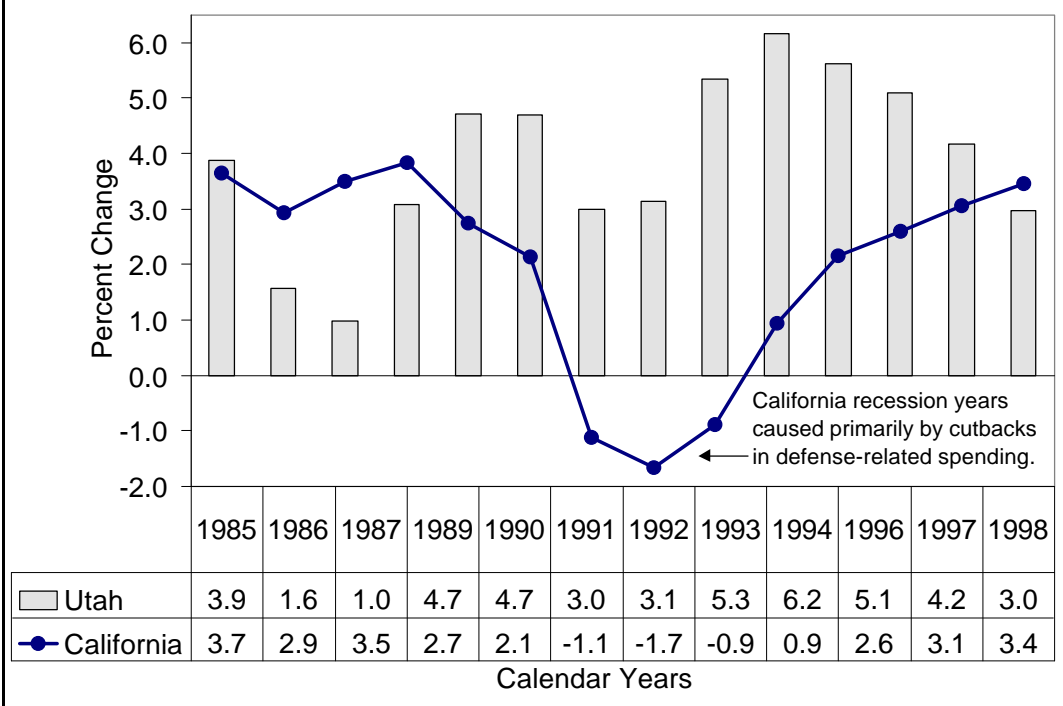
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (see: <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/housing/hvs/annual98/ann98t13.html>)

## CURRENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONS and OUTLOOK

Growth in the Utah economy has slowed for the past five years, after having accelerated during the prior seven-year period (1988 to 1994). The Utah economy started to recover from its 1986/1987 recession in 1988. Employment, net in-migration, and housing price appreciation all peaked in 1994.

Beginning in 1989 job growth in Utah exceeded that in California and the nation. California job growth rates began to deteriorate in 1989 and did not begin to recover until 1993. California actually experienced negative job growth rates for three years (1991 to 1993). Net migration began to improve in Utah in 1989, after reaching a low of 14,600 net out-migrants in 1988. Net migration improved steadily until 1994 when it reached a peak of 22,800 net in-migrants. During that year 17,223 Californians moved to Utah, and 5,098 Utahns moved to California (Internal Revenue Service data). California has been the largest, single-state contributor to net in-migration into Utah from 1990 to 1997 (latest data available).

California and Utah Job Growth Rates



Job growth in Utah peaked at 6.2% in 1994 (California's job growth that year was only 0.9%). By 1998, however, California's job growth of 3.4% exceeded Utah's growth of 3.0%. California's job growth of 2.7% is expected to continue to exceed Utah's growth in 1999. Employment growth in Utah is expected to slow to 2.6% in 1999. For comparison, Utah's long-term 1950 to 1998 average job growth rate is 3.6%.

In the early 1990s out-of-state employers and workers were attracted to Utah by employment growth opportunities and inexpensive housing. Employers were also attracted by inexpensive labor. Although average pay in Utah has remained at 85% of the national average in the late 1990s, housing prices and job opportunities have changed. Median, existing-housing prices in Utah began to exceed the national average as of 1995, and job opportunities became more abundant in California than in Utah as of 1998. By the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 1999 the national median, existing-home price for all U.S. metropolitan areas was \$133,500 compared to the Salt Lake/Ogden metropolitan area's median price of \$137,600 (National Association of Realtors).

Largely due to higher than national housing price levels, the growth rate in prices (as measured by the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight's repeat-sales, house price index) has softened steadily in Utah over the last five years. Housing prices increased an astonishing 19.0% in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 1994 compared to 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 1993, and have since declined to 3.3% growth in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 1999 compared to the same quarter in 1998. This 3.3% growth for the period ended June 30, 1999 only ranked Utah as 44<sup>th</sup> highest in the nation for repeat-sales, existing house price appreciation. Utah ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> in housing price appreciation as recently as 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 1997.

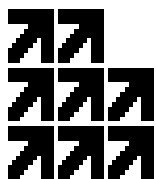
As of September 1999, employment growth in services (4.0%) and construction (6.5%) remain strong compared to the same month in 1998. Job growth in other industries (through September) remains below 1998 levels. Construction employment has the strongest growth, but it is the least stable (sustainable) industry and the most volatile (with large job growth cycles). Firms with announced layoffs of 50 jobs or more in Utah in 1999 include (but are not limited to):

- American Stores (retail),
- Nordstroms (retail),
- International Home Foods Inc. (food manufacturing),
- Gull Laboratories (medical kits),
- Nimbus CD International Inc. (CD-Rom manufacturing),
- Fonix (speech recognition software),
- Quanex Corporation (air bag components),
- Utah Relay Service(phone service for hearing impaired),
- Zions and First Security Banks (banking),
- Packard Bell (call center),
- Winair Airlines (commercial airlines),
- Dick Simon Trucking (trucking),
- Eagle OPG Inc. (sports bag manufacturing),
- Daw Technologies (computer chip manufacturing), and
- Franklin Covey Company (day planners). ■

# Utah & U.S. Actual and Estimated Economic Indicators: October 1999

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	Units	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Estimate	2000 Forecast	2001 Forecast	% chg 1997-98	% chg 98-99	% chg 99-00	% chg 00-01
<b>PRODUCTION AND SPENDING</b>										
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained \$92	7,270	7,554	7,841	8,021	8,254	3.9	3.8	2.3	2.9
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained \$92	4,913.5	5,154.3	5,417.1	5,579.6	5,719.1	4.9	5.1	3.0	2.5
U.S. Real Fixed Investment	Billion Chained \$92	1,138.0	1,267.7	1,376.8	1,409.8	1,449.3	11.4	8.6	2.4	2.8
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion Chained \$92	308.9	300.6	295.8	293.7	300.1	-2.7	-1.6	-0.7	2.2
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained \$92	970.0	984.6	1,012.1	1,069.8	1,146.8	1.5	2.8	5.7	7.2
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	26.4	26.6	27.6	27.6	27.4	0.7	3.6	0.1	-0.5
Utah Oil Production Sales	Million Barrels	19.6	19.2	16.5	15.7	14.9	-2.0	-13.9	-5.0	-5.0
Utah Natural Gas Production Sales	Billion Cubic Feet	183.4	203.9	216.2	227.1	238.4	11.2	6.1	5.0	5.0
Utah Copper Mined Production	Million Pounds	672.6	657.4	700.2	705.5	710.0	-2.3	6.5	0.8	0.6
<b>SALES AND CONSTRUCTION</b>										
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	15.0	15.6	16.6	15.4	15.5	3.9	6.8	-7.2	0.4
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.48	1.62	1.63	1.45	1.40	9.5	0.6	-11.0	-3.4
U.S. Residential Construction	Billion Dollars	327.9	369.5	417.2	437.2	456.5	12.7	12.9	4.8	4.4
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	240.2	246.9	256.1	259.4	266.4	2.8	3.7	1.3	2.7
U.S. Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	205.3	216.7	224.7	229.2	234.9	5.6	3.7	2.0	2.5
U.S. Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	121.8	128.4	133.2	135.8	139.2	5.4	3.7	2.0	2.5
U.S. Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	2,617.9	2,746.1	2,963.0	3,049.0	3,170.9	4.9	7.9	2.9	4.0
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	82.4	84.1	88.2	85.6	86.4	2.1	5.0	-3.0	1.0
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	20.7	21.7	19.5	17.0	16.0	4.8	-10.1	-12.8	-5.9
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,943.5	2,188.7	2,250.0	2,000.0	1,950.0	12.6	2.8	-11.1	-2.5
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,371.0	1,148.4	1,000.0	850.0	750.0	-16.2	-12.9	-15.0	-11.8
Utah Addition, Alterations and Repairs	Million Dollars	407.1	461.3	500.0	530.0	560.0	13.3	8.4	6.0	5.7
Utah Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	225.8	237.9	245.9	250.8	257.1	5.4	3.4	2.0	2.5
Utah Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	128.6	133.5	137.9	140.7	144.2	3.8	3.3	2.0	2.5
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	14,873	15,657	16,596	17,405	18,282	5.3	6.0	4.9	5.0
<b>DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT</b>										
U.S. Fiscal Year Population (CENSUS)	Millions	267.5	269.9	272.3	274.5	276.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S.	1966=100	103.2	104.6	104.6	97.7	96.6	1.4	0.0	-6.6	-1.1
Utah F.Y. Population (UPEC)	Thousands	2,048.8	2,083.2	2,115.9	2,149.8	2,187.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8
Utah F.Y. Net Migration (UPEC)	Thousands	15.1	2.0	0.2	1.4	5.2	na	na	na	na
Utah Consumer Sentiment of Utah	1966=100	106.6	107.0	107.3	100.5	99.6	0.4	0.3	-6.3	-0.9
<b>PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES</b>										
U.S. Corporate Profits Before Tax	Billion Dollars	741.3	732.4	749.2	726.8	750.0	-1.2	2.3	-3.0	3.2
U.S. Domestic Profits Less Fed. Reserve	Billion Dollars	618.9	612.2	619.0	587.5	609.8	-1.1	1.1	-5.1	3.8
U.S. Oil Refinery Acquisition Cost	\$ Per Barrel	19.1	12.6	15.7	16.6	17.2	-34.2	24.6	5.7	3.6
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982=100	96.3	93.6	91.6	89.3	90.2	-2.8	-2.1	-2.5	0.9
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	18.3	17.8	17.9	18.2	18.5	-2.8	0.4	1.6	1.7
Utah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	18.6	12.5	16.2	17.1	17.9	-32.5	29.6	5.0	5.0
Utah Natural Gas Prices	\$ Per MCF	1.85	1.73	1.83	2.02	2.22	-6.5	5.8	10.4	9.9
Utah Copper Prices	\$ Per Pound	0.78	0.67	0.72	0.82	0.82	-14.1	8.0	13.3	0.0
<b>INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES</b>										
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS, NSA)	1982-84=100	160.6	163.2	166.8	170.9	175.4	1.6	2.2	2.5	2.6
U.S. GDP Chained Price Indexes	1992=100	111.6	112.7	114.3	116.5	118.8	1.0	1.4	1.9	2.0
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	5.46	5.35	4.95	5.25	5.25	na	na	na	na
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	5.06	4.78	4.61	4.88	4.88	na	na	na	na
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 30-Year	Percent	6.61	5.58	5.79	6.09	6.24	na	na	na	na
U.S. Mortgage Rates, Fixed FHLMC	Percent	7.6	6.9	7.3	7.7	7.8	na	na	na	na
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES</b>										
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	122.7	125.8	128.2	128.7	130.3	2.6	1.9	0.4	1.2
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	30,336	31,563	32,916	34,425	35,789	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.0
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	3,721	3,971	4,221	4,432	4,662	6.7	6.3	5.0	5.2
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (WS)	Thousands	994.0	1,023.5	1,050.1	1,075.3	1,103.3	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.6
Utah Average Annual Pay (WS)	Dollars	25,343	26,482	27,330	28,368	29,503	4.5	3.2	3.8	4.0
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (WS)	Million Dollars	25,191	27,105	28,699	30,505	32,550	7.6	5.9	6.3	6.7
<b>INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT</b>										
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	6,771	7,158	7,516	7,892	8,286	5.7	5.0	5.0	5.0
U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)	Percent	4.9	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.0	na	na	na	na
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	41,682	44,297	46,512	49,210	52,162	6.3	5.0	5.8	6.0
Utah Adjusted Gross Income (UTC)	Million Dollars	32,136	34,418	36,353	38,503	40,807	7.1	5.6	5.9	6.0
Utah Unemployment Rate (WS)	Percent	3.1	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.8	na	na	na	na

Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committee (9/99)



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Numbers with a '\*\*' are area code (435).*

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The Demographic and Economic Analysis (DEA) section supports the mission of the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget to improve decision-making by providing economic and demographic data and analysis to the governor and to individuals from state agencies, other government entities, businesses, academia, and the public. As part of this mission, DEA functions as the lead agency in Utah for the Bureau of the Census' State Data and Business and Industry Data Center (SDC/BIDC) programs. While the 36 SDC and BIDC affiliates listed in this newsletter have specific areas of expertise, they can also provide assistance to data users in accessing Census and other data sources.

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